(XLIXth Year.) THE (No. 2466.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 17, 1794.

BRUSSELS, *January* 7.

THE excursions of the prince of Saxe Cobourg to Guise and St. Quentin, have concluded most unfortunately. On Thursday last the two columns were attacked at the same moment, with such impetuosity, that they were both forced to retreat to their old positions between Valenciennes and Quesnoy. There came in here last night, by the gate of Anderlecht, an immense transport of wounded and sick, in no less than eighty-four waggons. This day large quantities of ammunition and stores were dispatched to the army at Mons.

LONDON, *January* 11.

Letters from Brussels mention, that the different attacks lately made by the Carmagnols on the whole chain of positions from Nieuport to Tournay, had no other object, but to mask the departure of 10,000 men, who from the northern army have marched against the royalists of La Vendee. As soon as this march was effected, the Sans Culottes retreated to their former positions, after having destroyed all the causeways which lead into the French territory. It is here generally supposed, that prince Cobourg is only waiting for a hard frost, to take advantage of the present weakness of Jourdan's army, and to strike a great blow.

The general search which, by orders of our government, has been made in this country, from the 16th to the 20th ult. has filled our prisons with a great number of suspicious persons.

Advices from Treves mention, that the inhabitants of the Electorate will shortly be armed like those of, and adjacent to, the river Rhine. It is absolutely resolved every where to oppose mass to mass, so that by next campaign the regular troops of the allies may freely follow their operations, without being diverted with the care of defending their own frontiers.

The French made several bold attacks upon the allied armies; the patroles of the Carmagnols came even to the distance of six leagues from this city. The country is all in arms, and, without requiring requisitions, every citizen wishes to fight for God and his sovereign.

Rear admiral Macbride is to have the immediate command of a squadron, destined for Halifax.

Sailed the Cumberland, of 74 guns, captain Louis, and the Sheerness, of 44 guns, captain Fairfax, to the eastward; they are to join the squadron under the command of admiral Macbride.

A Spanish man of war, of 74 guns, is arrived in Falmouth roads, having on board, as is said, half a million of dollars, for the payment of the Nootka Sound claimants. Waggons are detained there, and the conveyance to London will commence as soon as a guard arrives.

Twenty-eight thousand Prussians are on their march to Wesel, whence they will proceed to reinforce the army of the Rhine.

Six thousand Portuguese, and two thousand Arragonians, have reinforced the Spanish army in Catalonia. Large levies for the next campaign are also making throughout the Spanish dominions.

It is not more extraordinary than true, that there are at this time several American ships loading in Holland with all kinds of stores, and particularly gunpowder, which the masters pretend are destined for Lisbon, or some ports in the Mediterranean, when, in fact, the respective cargoes are actually intended for France. One of these ships, loaded with gun-powder only, is under detention, and will not be permitted to sail.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, January 9.

"This morning earl Moira arrived from London, and joined the army at Cowes.

"Amongst the royalists with the earl's army, is admiral de Grasse's chief captain in the Ville de Paris, who this evening came to the Fountain-inn in this town, and the captain's brother, who was taken in La Nymphe by Pier Williams, in the Flora frigate. This last gentleman has been in thirty-five actions with the royalist army, and is covered with wounds. They are both excellent navigators, and particularly well acquainted with the coast of France in every part.

"This morning rear admiral Macbride's flag was shifted from the Flora to the Sheerness, where it is to continue until Sir James Wallace arrives in the Monarch, when he is to command this expedition under earl Moira.

"As soon as Sir James Wallace arrives, the Sheerness is to sail round to the eastward, and rear admiral Macbride's flag is to be put on board the Moniteur, of 74 guns; in this ship the admiral is to command a squadron to the coast of America, which is to sail the beginning of March."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 4.

"Letters from Nantes of the 25th ultimo, state, that the royalists were completely defeated on the 22d, under the walls of Savensy, with the loss of their ammunition, artillery, and equipage. Upwards of 6000 of them are said to have been slain, and 300 driven into the Loire by Westermann, whence not a single man or horse escaped. Nantes was illuminated on account of this victory on the 24th. Charette is also said to have received a check on the left bank of the Loire.

"Letters from Maubeuge, dated December 28, state, that general Jourdan, the commander in chief, had visited all the advanced posts, and that an attack would speedily be made upon the allies.

"A letter from Giotat, near Toulon, dated December 23, announced, that, on the 20th, twenty-five marine officers were shot; that upwards of 200 Spanish women remained at Toulon, and upwards of 2000 sick and wounded, who had not time to embark; that the harbour is full of dead bodies; that upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants are said to have emigrated. The enemy is stated to have carried off seven or eight ships of the line, among which are Le Commerce de Marseilles, Le Pompee, Le Corquerant, and a great number of smaller vessels.

"Another letter from Toulon, dated December 24, states, that the executions go on briskly; on the 21st, 133 soldiers and citizens were shot; and on the 23d, fifteen marine officers shared the same fate."

Extract of a letter from Mentz, dated January 4.

"I have neither time nor strength to say any more than that all is lost. The republicans are every where victorious: Weissemburg, Lautern, Landau, Fort-Louis, Spires, and Germersheim, are in their possession. The Austrians have fled beyond the Rhine, and we are under the utmost consternation lest the duke of Brunswick, with the remains of his army, should be obliged to follow them. Several covered waggons arrived yesterday, which were immediately conveyed on board the barges; it was said that they contained some wounded officers of distinction, but we much fear that they transported the military chest and other valuables belonging to the army. The people of Worms are in a state of desperation. If Providence should not soon interfere; we are ruined for ever."

BOSTON, *April* 2.

It was reported yesterday, that a vessel had arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, the captain of which was informed there by Mr. Gardoqui, that the king of Prussia had withdrawn his forces from the combined armies, in consequence of the non-payment of a subsidy which he had demanded.

Mr. Morris, the American ambassador to the republic of France, whom reports have considered as unpopular at Paris, has lately received ample proofs of confidence and attention from the government of that country.

Yesterday general Bellegarde landed in this town, and waited on the French consul. He was attended by an aid-de-camp, and has several persons in his suite.

The following letter from admiral Jervis, to a gentleman in this town, was received by captain Crocker:

Boyne, in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, March 3d, 1794.

SIR,

The schooner Anne of Boston, having been taken at the storming of St. Pierres, in this island, became a lawful prize to the British forces, but in consideration of Mr. Timothy Crocker's undertaking to convoy Mons. Bellegarde, and his suite for Boston, agreeably to his capitulation with general Sir Charles Grey and myself, I have presented him with said schooner, and do direct, that she be hereafter considered as his (Mr. Timothy Crocker's) sole property. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

JERVIS.

Mr. John W. Blanchard.

From BOURDEAUX, January 4.

"The national representatives have given 300,000 livres* to be distributed among the American masters, and I hear that to-morrow they are to give 100,000 livres more, for the same purpose.

E. DREW."

* *About* 100 *dollars for each ship.*

NEW-LONDON, *April* 3.

By a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who arrived here on Sunday last, from New-York, we are informed of the following, which he received of a gentleman directly from Philadelphia:

A petition has been received by the president signed by upwards of one hundred of the most influential characters in the state of Vermont, requesting permission to invade Canada; in which they assert, that within five days after obtaining permission, they will march with 20,000 men, to besiege Quebec; and that in case of failing of success, they will ask no indemnification; but if successful, they will be content with taking the military stores of the British king, and all other property shall be resigned to the United States.

We hear that a disorder rages at New-Haven, which appears to baffle the skill of the physicians; many die with it in 48 hours after they are attacked. The students of Yale College are all dismissed in consequence of the prevalence and mortality of the fever. Dudley Baldwin, Esquire, of Greenfield, it is said, having visited his sister, who was sick with the fever in New-Haven, caught the disorder, and both dying, were buried in one grave.

NEW-YORK, *April* 9.

Captain Tomlinson arrived in 15 days from St. Eustatia, says he was boarded by a privateer, who informed him, that no dividend of prize money had yet been made, and that it all remained in the offices. That all the captains of privateers were about to resign their commissions, and it was expected that all privateering would cease.

The captain of a brig from Martinique yesterday says, that the British had not got possession of Fort Bourbon the 20th of March; they were erecting new batteries against it daily—A great mortality prevailed in the British fleet, as well as land troops. Upwards of 50 sail of Americans lay in St. Pierres. Two captains whose vessels were taken from them in Martinique, came passengers in the above brig, one belonging to Philadelphia, the other to Providence, R. I. All the American sailors are confined in a prison, except 60, who were pressed on board the fleet.

We learn that a malignant fever so rages among the English troops in the West-Indies, that the ships become hospitals. That the British privateers are all hauled up, and the products of the numerous American vessels, lately condemned and sold, are deposited in the hands of appointed agents for that purpose. Is this an anodyne, or not?

By the schooner ——, from Norfolk, arrived yesterday, we are assured that the Ambuscade lately fell in with the Hussar British frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which she engaged both together, and after an obstinate battle, took and sent them into that port, where they had safely arrived last Thursday. Our informant adds, that the captain of the Ambuscade, finding them jointly, of superior force, nailed his colours to the staff, and swore, with his brave ship's company, that they would take them or sink.

PITTSBURG, *april* 5.

The latest intelligence from the army is by letters dated Cincinnati, march 6th. The Indian flag, White Eyes, &c. had given reason to expect thirty chiefs to treat, with all the prisoners amongst them, to be with general Wayne by the 14th of February. The general, in order to give them a good impression of our force, was at the expence of bringing the cavalry from Kentucky, where they were wintering. But no Indians had appeared. It is most probable the British, discovering their intentions, have had a talk, and have removed their dissatisfaction, and encouraged them to continue war. This would seem to be confirmed by the accounts via New-York —Ensign Bradshaw and lieutenant Huston had fallen in a duel. They fought with rifled-barrel pistols, at ten paces distance. Both fell at the same instant. Bradshaw shot through the breast; Huston in the side. The former expired after a few convulsions; the latter languished two days. The cause of the difference, some trifling misunderstanding, and altercation of words.

General Wayne had prepared to march to Au Glaize river, where there were said to be 200 Indians collected. The Miami towns were deserted, so that it was unnecessary to pursue the same rout which general St. Clair had intended.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated January 15, 1794.

"We are still going on here with political prosecutions: Six gentlemen are to be tried in the course of this month, for words spoken, and declarations made, said to be wicked and seditious.

"The war is getting every day more unpopular. The poor are generally destitute, both of employment and food, and the rich are getting tired of relieving them. The consequences are evident, but the procrastination seems uncertain in its limits, which appears more so, from my seeing in this morning's papers an order from our government to seize all American ships bound to any port belonging to the French, in Europe or the West Indies. This measure is creating much alarm, as being productive of an American war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his correspondent in this place, dated Newark, 8th April, 1794.

"Mr. B. informs of the arrival of a schooner at New-York on Saturday, from St. Lucia in 17 days—the captain relates that a fleet of 8 sail of the line had arrived at Martinique from France, and had landed 5000 men, who had cut off the communication between the British army and fleet.

"The captain saw the fleet sailing for Port Royal Bay, in which the doughty Sir John Jervis, was to anchor—we may reasonably expect therefore that the siege of Martinique may be converted into an attack on Jamaica.

"The Sans Culottes it is said, were furnished with only three rounds, and were ordered to rely on the bayonet."

There are letters in town from Antigua of the 15th March, and from St Eustatia of the 20th, to a respectable merchant of this city—which say that the condemnation of American property has ceased in the islands, since the receipt of the late instructions from the British government.

A letter from Salem of the 31st of March says, "a vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Bilboa, which left that place the 30th January, and brings an account that the Prussians had left the combined armies, and returned home.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a merchant in this city, dated 13th February, 1794.

"The French are giving them enough of it—and are now preparing to enter England with one hundred thousand men."

CHARLESTON, *March 26.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in London, dated 3d January, 1794, received by the brig George.

"The sad tidings of the re-capture of Toulon have just been received, which has caused a universal gloom and dissatisfaction; on the back of which Mr. M'Manus, one of the king's messengers, arrived yesterday from Germany, and has brought an account of the total defeat of the duke of Brunswick, on the Rhine, and of the rapid progress of the French armies. Things are so serious here, that a draught of the king of Sardinia for 200,000l. agreeable to treaty, as a subsidy, has been refused acceptance. I am certain, before May next, the present confederacy of the combined powers will be dissolved, and a truce or peace take place.

"We are fearful the orders of our ministry, for the capture of American and other neutral vessels going to and from the French colonies, will end in serious consequences to both countries."

BALTIMORE, *April 15.*

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, April 11, to a gentleman in this place.

"Besides the French squadron arrived at Martinique, two ships of the line and three frigates are arrived at Port-au-Prince, with four commissioners on board, Messrs. Letomb, Penaiaure, Leroy, and another. Santhonax was immediately arrested and the prisoners released. Two of the commissioners set out directly, by land, for Aux-Cayes to arrest Polverel. Mr. Letomb with his squadron going into Jeremie, took two frigates and three privateers that were anchored in the harbour, and made prisoners of war of the whole garrison. The remainder of the English vessels made their escape to St. Marc and other places still in their possession. The whole of the inhabitants are arrested and to be sent on board vessels destined to carry them to France, there to be tried. Mr. Olanier is the only one who escaped, by going on board an American vessel, where he was secreted in a hogshead for three days, and is just arrived at Newport. You may, my friend, depend on the authenticity of this news. I am extremely sorry for a number of good patriots, who were never concerned, directly or indirectly, in the sale and delivery of the island of St. Domingo to the enemies of our country."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his friend in this town, dated the 11th of April.

"This day, arrived here a schooner, from Barbadoes, the captain of which informs, that he saw off the Capes, from 10 to 14 sail of large French ships of war."

ANNAPOLIS, *April 17.*

Mr. Murray, on the 8th instant, in the house of representatives of the United States, moved for a committee to bring in a bill to fortify this city. He stated the importance of a small fort at this place, as its protection related to the safety of the records and state papers, of the state treasury—of the wealth of the city, and of the navigation of the bay of Chesapeake—after a short debate the motion was carried, and a committee appointed.

In the house of representatives of the United States on Tuesday the 8th instant, after some observations on the distresses of our seamen who have been captured in the West-Indies, Mr. Sherburne laid on the table the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the president of the United States be requested to appoint two or more persons to repair with all convenient speed to the islands of the West-Indies, for the purpose of collecting and aiding in their return to the United States, such American seamen as have been captured and carried to those islands by the ships or cruisers of any foreign nation. And that the persons who may be so appointed be further authorised and directed to assist all captains, supercargoes or agents of any American vessels that have been or may be captured and carried to said islands for trial, in the legal defence of their vessels and property.

The following is his Britannic majesty's speech, to both houses of parliament, on the 21st day of January, 1794.

My lords and gentlemen,

The circumstances under which you are assembled require your most serious attention.

We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depends the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

You must have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The United provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained, and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The re-capture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the south of Europe. The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon, has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumstances attending the evacuation of that place, an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West Indies.

At sea our superiority has been indisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only to prove the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of ultimate success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every restraint of justice humanity and religion. But these efforts, productive as they have necessarily been of internal discontent and confusion in France, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the natural and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interests of my people if I were desirous of peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for the permanent safety, and the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations.

Under this impression I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

I reflect with unspeakable satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for internal defence, and in the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion, by my forces, both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigences of the times may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens.

It is, however, a great consolation to me, to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and complete success of the measure, which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them, in such a manner, as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

In it only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions: Their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security of peace. Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all, on the incontestible justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the Divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.

To the CITIZENS of St. Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties, in the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I CALL your attention to events in which all America is interested. With unaffected concern I announce to you, that scarce a shadow of hope remains of continuing on terms of peace with Great-Britain consistent with national honour or national safety. From the moment that nation took a part, in conjunction with the other despots of Europe, in the war against France, authorised spoliations have been successively exercised on the floating property, and violences committed on the persons, of our citizens, and the regulations now in force in the West-Indies and elsewhere, subjecting the vessels and cargoes of neutral nations to indiscriminate seizure and condemnation, amounts to actual hostility against us. Remonstrances by this government have been repeated in vain; instead of relaxation, irritating aggravations have resulted. In every stage of progression America has manifested her desire to maintain a strict neutrality; she has conformed to existing treaty and the law of nations; in cases of complaint by either of the contending powers, she has experienced a reverse conduct from them—In this situation of things, can we are preparing to meet the evil. Appropriations are making for the establishment of arsenals, and for the provision of arms, and other military implements. These necessary measures call for additional revenue; our commerce, from whence great part of our resources have hitherto flowed, being almost annihilated, ways and means to supply that deficiency, and to procure the sums contemplated for defensive preparation, must be devised. Driven from the place of peace, and forced to a solemn appeal to arms in vindication of violated rights, and in defence of every thing dear to freemen, I will not entertain a momentary doubt that Americans will once more meet its dangers with alacrity, and submit with patience to its inseparable burthens.

Should any unexpected events arise which can fairly made use of to avert the impending calamities of war, you may be assured, the disposition of those who act as guardians of your rights is to make considerable sacrifices of punctilio with a view to peace, but as little hope remains on that head, I have thought it incumbent on me to make this representation, that your minds may be prepared for the event, and your conduct regulated by the prospect before you.

As a matter of the utmost moment, I suggest, I urge, the necessity of resuming those habits of economy and domestic manufacture, which, in a trial similar to that now threatened, were wisely and successfully exerted. The culture of cotton and flax ought to be primary objects of your attention; and particular care in improving and increasing the number of sheep would, at this crisis, be a mark of public virtue.

Accept, Gentlemen, the respects of

your representative and servant,

G. DENT.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1794.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charles county, at the court-house, in Port-Tobacco-town, on the 4th day of April, 1794, in consequence of notice, Michael Jenifer Stone was unanimously elected chairman, and John Campbell was unanimously elected secretary.

THE foregoing letter from our fellow-citizen and representative George Dent, addressed to the citizens of Saint-Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties, was read, and the important subjects which it brings into view, together with the present state of our country and Europe, were taken into consideration, and fully and candidly explained, discussed and deliberated on. Whereupon, Resolved unanimously, That the following letter be signed by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted to our representative, expressing fully and sincerely the sense of the present meeting.

To GEORGE DENT, representative of Saint-Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties, of the state of Maryland, in the house of representatives of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZEN,

THE people of your native county have taken into calm and serious consideration your representation, and the present state of America and of Europe, so far as they relate to us, and we think it our duty to express to you, and through you to our fellow-citizens in the United States, our sentiments. We have applauded the proclamation of the president of the United States, and the subsequent conduct of the executive. We admire that wisdom which has seen the true line of conduct to pursue, and pointed the moment in which to act. We love that virtue, which, divested of all partiality and passion, pursues with calm and steady steps the sacred path of duty. We venerate our father of freedom, who lead us to conquest in the war, retired, covered with glory and filled with goodness, into the bosom of peace, and now represents the American character in all the dignity of general benevolence and impartial justice. For—The people of America having fixed their political system on the immutable basis of justice and the rights of man, are governed by these principles towards each other, and towards all the world. We do not interfere with the policy, we envy not the glory, we covet not the wealth, of other nations.

When the cruel and unjust war which Great-Britain waged against us was terminated by an honourable peace, we generously dropt all resentment for injuries past; we complied sincerely with the treaty; we forgave, nay fostered, the subjects who had fought against us; we entered into the most friendly intercourse with Great-Britain, and gave her the most valuable part of our trade. In the present war between the tyrants of Europe and patriots of France,

America has not permitted herself to express even a sentiment against those principles she detests, or in favour of those which she admires; we have sacrificed to impartial justice, to the love of peace, to political prudence, all generous sympathy and gratitude to our great ally, and suppressed within our struggling bosoms the warm affection we feel for her principles, admiration of her greatness, and ardent wish for her success. This conduct would have received from common justice a reciprocal return; but we learn, with the greatest pain, that the king of Great-Britain, unmoved by our generous example, destitute of every sentiment which renders a crown respectable, governed by an ambitious, revengeful and interested policy, taking advantage of our peaceful system, which has been designed for the comfort, and not prepared for the distruction, of our fellow men, has denied the rights, attacked the interests, interrupted the pursuits, and insulted the dignity, of the United States. He has refused to deliver up the western posts according to treaty, thereby unjustly and cruelly depriving us of our barrier against the barbarous inroads of savages. He has let loose the barbarians of Africa, who plunder and enslave our fellow-citizens. He has arrogantly attempted to prescribe boundaries to the American commerce. His servants have been permitted to insult, imprison, and impress into their detested service, the citizens of the United States. He has authorised the detention, seizure and condemnation, of the vessels and property of our fellow-citizens. He has met our peaceable remonstrances with insult.

Under these impressions, though we have some hope from the justice of the British nation, we have no confidence in that of their executive. Believing, therefore, firmly, that the British court has formed the weak and wicked design of ruining our country, we consider it the duty of every citizen in America to prepare for war. And we hereby inform and instruct you, to make use of every honourable endeavour to preserve peace with all the world; at the same time that you concur in the most active and vigorous preparations for defence. And if the wisdom and justice of the United States should declare war, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, that with our lives and fortunes we will support the freedom, dignity and independence of America; that no ruin or calamity shall ever reduce us to submit to any nation upon earth; that we will transmit to posterity our freedom and independence as pure as we now hold it. We will resume all those habits which shall tend to render us independent of all the world. Our hearts are prepared—we will endeavour to conform our habits to the comfort and protection of our friends, and ruin of our enemies. We are persuaded we speak the sentiments of all our countrymen. We trust America is informed by one soul. We believe that every hand would offer justice and peace to all mankind; but should the sword of war be raised, it will fall on our enemies with all the powers of the American arm.

We, fellow-citizen, entirely approve the principles upon which you have acted in congress; and we feel ourselves happy that we have a representative attentive to his duty, and respectful to his constituents.

On behalf of the citizens of Charles county,

M. J. STONE, Chairman.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

April 4th, 1794.

"On the 16th instant, departed this life, after a tedious and painful indisposition, Mrs. ELIZA WILLIAMS, the wife of JAMES WILLIAMS, Esquire, of this city. That religious fervour which animated her conduct, that benevolence of heart which held forth the lenient hand of compassion to mitigate the distresses of indigence, rendered her worthy of imitation, and a valuable member of society. She was always regular in the performance of those duties which are imposed by the religion she professed; and ever attentive to the cultivation of those obligations which arise from our social capacity. She has left few relations to lament her dissolution; but the community of which she was a member, when they reflect on her many exemplary virtues, will instinctively soften and grow proud to feel."

To be SOLD, on FRIDAY the 25th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the Head of South river, known by the name of Hoo-Neck, containing seventy-nine acres, well timbered and watered, and within five and a half miles of the city of Annapolis, some old out houses, a small apple orchard and a variety of other good fruit trees; this land lies on navigable water, and adjoining the lands of Mr. John Worthington, Robert Lusby, and the late dwelling place of Mr. Caleb Burgess, deceased. The sale to commence at Mr. George Mann's, at 11 o'clock. The terms of sale for cash.

THOMAS LUSBY.

N. B. The above land also lies adjoining the late dwelling place of Edward Gaither, lately purchased by major Snowden. 1 20 7/6 T. L.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the second day of May, on the premises,

PART of the personal estate of EDWARD MARSHALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, stock, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and for cash only.

BENJAMIN PHILIPS, Administrator.

April 14, 1794. 1 20 7/6

Head of South river, April 11, 1794.

FOUND, this day, by the subscriber, in the main road, within one mile of my dwelling plantation, a sum of MONEY, in bank notes. The owner giving a satisfactory description of the same may have them again by paying the expence of this advertisement, and applying to

1X THOMAS BICKNELL.

In CHANCERY, April 12, 1794.

ON the application of JOHN BURGESS, jun. trustee for the benefit of the creditors of JOHN BURGESS, sen. an insolvent debtor, it is adjudged and ordered, that the first day of June next be limited and appointed, before which day all claims against the said insolvent are to be brought into the said trustee, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 15th day of May next.

Test, 1 20 7/6 SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS. 1

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENNET DYSON, late of Charles county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, that the subscriber may ascertain what he has to pay in behalf of said estate. E. Davis

1 WALTER DYSON, Administrator.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surtour, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794. 1

ECLIPSE,

Stands this season at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and will cover mares at thirty-five shillings each, and three shillings to the groom.

ECLIPSE was got by Charles Wallace, Esquire's, Northern Eclipse, which he imported, his dam by Sweeper, his grand-dam by Driver, out of a good mare. The money will be expected with the mares, if credit, seven dollars in lieu thereof, to be paid in August next.

April 11, 1794. 1 20 7/6 W. RAWLINGS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of ALEXANDER and LONG will, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of May next, they therefore request all persons, against whom they have claims, either on bond, note or book account, to settle the same before that period, as longer indulgence will not be given, and all those who have accounts against said firm will please to present them for payment.

ALEXANDER and LONG.

Annapolis, April 9, 1794. 2

In CHANCERY, March 29, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of VACHEL STEVENS, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Stevens appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the end of April next.

Test: SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB FRANKLIN, near West river, taken up as a stray, a small brown MARE, supposed to be eight years old, about twelve hands high, has no perceivable brand, has two white feet, a blaze face, long switch tail, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Anne-Arundel county, March 24, 1794.

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/9 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794. 9

Anne-Arundel county, February 25, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid; those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice.

MARGARET HALL, RACHEL HALL, LUCY BATTEE, } Executrixs.
WILLIAM HALL, 3d. HENRY HALL, JOHN BATTEE, } Acting Executors.

RAN away from RICHARD HARWOOD, senior, deceased, in his life, some time in or about the month of May, 1792, a negro man named DICK, about twenty-two years of age, five feet ten inches high, well and stout made, complexion black, down look, stutters much when quickly spoken to, has great emotion in attempting to speak, and hardly able to pronounce one syllable. Any person apprehending said negro, and securing him in any gaol, so that the subscribers get him again, if taken one hundred miles from home shall be paid TWENTY POUNDS, if sixty miles FIFTEEN POUNDS, if only ten miles from home TEN POUNDS, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.
6X HENRY HALL,
JOHN BATTEE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to 15 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both 6 HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

To be RENTED,

And entered on immediately,

A HOUSE and LOT in Port-Tobacco, with every convenience to it, formerly occupied by Dr. Warren. A good garden and spring can be made convenient to it. For terms apply at the Post-Office, in Port-Tobacco.

March 20, 1794. 2

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing.) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 2

WANTED, 23

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to extricate myself from debts which I have lately contracted, I am under the disagreeable necessity of given notice to all persons who are indebted to me, that unless they make payment before the first day of June next, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CATON.

W. C. hopes no person will take the above notice amiss, when they consider the old proverb, "that necessity compels the measure." 2

CHICKASAW,

Stands this season at the subscriber's, and will cover mares until the last of June at 2*l.* a mare, if the money is paid by the end of the season, if not 25*s.* in the lieu thereof.

CHICKASAW is a full country bred horse, a dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, strong, boney and active, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best saddle horses among us.

JOSEPH SELBY.

N. B. Good pastures for mares at 2/6 per week, and every attention paid to them that is necessary, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

April 8, 1794. 2

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Upper Monocacy hundred, a white MARE, much bearbitten about the neck, has a switch mane and tail, no visible brand, is in middling good order, has a sore back, is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

2 CHRISTIAN SHRYOCK.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken out before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

NANCY AUQUHEART, Head of Severn.

John Bullen, Philemon Brown, care of Ridgely and Evans, Sarah Butler, Phil. Thos. Baker, Monsr. Boyreau, Annapolis; William Brogden, Queen-Anne; James Byus, Joseph Byus (2), Lower Marlborough; Arthur Bryan, Wye.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan, George Conaway, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; John Chew, West river; major Richard Chew, Herring bay; Robert Cumming, Liberty town.

Gabriel Duvall (6), Dawson and Co. Monsr. Denis, Annapolis; George Digges, near Annapolis; H. Dorsey, Indian Landing; capt. Disney, West river; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor.

Citizen Emerian, Annapolis; Peter Emerson (2), Thomas Egan, Calvert county.

John Fitzhugh, Richard Fleamen, Mr. Fowler, at Mr. Stevens's, Annapolis; capt. William Fitzhugh, near Annapolis.

John Gwinn, Stephen Girard, John Gray, Thomas Glisson, John Gordon, Mr. Green, Messieurs Green, Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, Queen-Anne.

Alexander C. Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard (3), Caleb Hawkins, William Hannah, Maria S. Heerbance (2), care of George Mann, Annapolis; Anne Hawkins, at James M'Culloch's, London-town; Edward Hall (2), West river; James Hindman, Bennett's point.

Lancelot Jackies, Jane Johnson, care of Cæsar Peters, William Johnson, jun. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel Iams, near Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Calvert county.

Philip B. Key (6), Annapolis.

Cornelius Lansdale, William Lansdale, Monsr. Lafarge, Monsr. Leliard, Monsr. Leremboure, Annapolis; Lansdale and Hodges, major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Walter Mackall, G. Mann, capt. Maberry, H. H. M'Kernie, Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Milley Mears, Calvert county.

William Nelson, Anne-Arundel county.

Monsr. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

William Pinkney, Dr. Robert Pottenger, care of William Cooke, George Plater, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Monsr. Quiroard, Annapolis.

Horatio Ridout (2), Absalom Ridgely (2), Joseph Curtis Roman, William Rawlings, Annapolis.

Benjamin Sims, at Mr. Mann's, Henry Sypple (2), capt. Walter Smith, care of T. Johnson, jun. Henry Speck, care of Mr. Mann, major Jonathan Sellman, Ben, at col. Stone's, Annapolis; Stephen Steward, West river; capt. James Somervell (2), Patuxent.

Monsr. Tainturier (2), capt. Taylor, Annapolis; Elizabeth Topping (2), Wye river; capt. Robert Town, major Thomas Tillard, Anne-Arundel county.

Williamina Vallette, Row-Down.

John Worthington, Thomas Walley (2), Richard Watts, care of A Ridgely, Mr. Willmore, Anne Watkins, Annapolis; Richard Weems, at capt. Disney's, West river; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Joseph Webb, on board the ship Sally, Hunting-town.

Richard Yates, Annapolis; Joshua Yates, South river.

2 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 20 F. GREEN.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH'S TAVERN, in Elkton, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, LUM'S LOT and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HYLAND'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-six acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cecil county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794. 3

A SCHOOL.

THE citizens of Annapolis are respectfully informed, that a school is opened at the house of Mr. RANDALL, for the TUITION of YOUNG LADIES in the useful and ornamental qualifications of the NEEDLE, together with READING and WRITING in the most approved method.

A FRENCH MASTER of ability, will attend those pupils who are sufficiently advanced in the English tongue, to instruct them in FRENCH, being a polite accomplishment, and at present an important part of education. 3X

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purposes for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794. 3

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of WILLIAM ALLEJN, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixt, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Allein appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the first day of May next, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 3

In CHANCERY, March 27, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSHUA DORSEY, son of Henry, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said Joshua Dorsey appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette successively, before the end of April next.

Test. 3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Sewall, of Charles, three miles from Port-Tobacco, about the seventh of October, 1793, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL CARNTON, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, March 25, 1794. 3X

Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE at the red house, Mrs. HINES's, on the great road leading from Baltimore-town to Frederick-town, on Thursday the first day of May next, the sale to begin at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the last will and testament of Doctor EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased,

PART of a tract of land called DORSEY'S GROVE, containing between 250 and 300 acres, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nelson's, and not far from Poplar Spring chapel; the improvements are, a dwelling house, barn and tobacco house, &c. with a young orchard of grafted apple trees. This land is under mortgage to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq; who consents to the sale on the terms hereafter mentioned.

At the same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, about 263 acres of land, being parts of several tracts, viz. of BENJAMIN'S ADDITION, GOOSE NECK, ADDITION to GOOSE NECK, DORSEY'S GROVE, and OVEN-WOOD THICKET; these lands adjoin each other, and are contiguous to the first mentioned tract, and will all together make a very good seat, they are particularly adapted to all kinds of grain and grass, and lay within about ten miles of Ellicott's mills.

At same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, the seat whereon the late Dr. Howard formerly erected a Tilting Forge, containing fifty acres of land, lying partly in Anne-Arundel and partly in Montgomery counties, situate on Snowden's river, which will afford a sufficient supply of water in the driest seasons for any kinds of works that may be erected on its banks; it is within 26 or 27 miles of Baltimore-town, and about 20 of Elk-Ridge Landing, and will be sold subject to a claim of John and Richard Dorsey, which shall be exhibited on the day of sale. An indulgence of three years for the payment of the principal will be given to the purchaser of any of the above property, on his giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually.

On Saturday the third of May next, will be sold, on the terms aforesaid, at captain Charles Ridout's tavern, on Upton, part of a tract of land called MOUNT ÆTNA, containing 35 acres, or upwards, the exact quantity will be made known at the sale; this land lies within two and an half miles of Ellicott's mills. The advantages arising from such contiguity are too obvious to need enforcing. Sale at 12 o'clock.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

March 10, 1794. 5

HIGH FLYER,

The property of JOHN CRAGGS, stands to cover this season, at the seat of Mr OSBORN HARWOOD, near Mr. Samuel Rawlings's.

HIGH FLYER is near fifteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, sinew and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great grand-dam by Sore Heals, which mare was the dam of Matchless, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thissel; the dam of John Cragg's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's sister; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mark and many other good horses; Young Cade's sister was got by Old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton barb mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thissel, was bred by me.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £.2500 for High Flyer, and £.2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will be at a stand by the first week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in June, and no longer; three gnineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being diffident of this horse's pedigree may see the original, signed by Mr. Tattersall, by making application to me. J. C.

March 5, 1794. 6X

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE, Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793. 10

ANNAPOLIS:
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